

CONTINUED DAILY IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.

BY THOMSON & ROBERTS

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W. D. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

The News.

Grant's army is again in motion. The dispatches give a brief synopsis of yesterday's doings, and sharpen the public appetite for more. Mr. Lincoln failing to make peace by throwing tufts of grass at the rebels, the heroic Lieutenant General proposes to try what virtue there is in shot and shell. A great battle will probably be fought in a few days, or it may be going on while we write. Manifestly, Grant does not intend to allow Lee to send troops south to interrupt Sherman's career in South Carolina. He will give Lee plenty of work at home.

Movement of the Twenty-third Army Corps.—The *Minotaur Democrat* says: "It is no longer a military secret that the 23rd Army Corps (Gen. Schofield's) has been transferred from Clifton, on the Upper Tennessee, to City Point, with Grant. The fact that this vast army, estimated at 20,000, with all its arms, munition and equipment (including artillery and eight hundred horses,) has been transported some fifteen hundred miles by river and rail, and across mountains, in mid winter, within the short space of ten days, without accident, is certainly both fortunate and remarkable."

An officer who accompanied the expedition, in writing to a friend in this city, says: "No such feat has been performed during the war, or before it, of moving such an army that distance in so short a time, and that without accident."

THE Raleigh, N. C. Confederate is hopeful. It has conversed with a "reliable gentleman" just returned from Richmond, who reports the most encouraging state of public and private feeling, represents the rebel cause as flushed with very light, Jeff Davis the very idol of the people, and everything in general and particular altogether lovely. He also conveys the gratifying assurance that Alex. H. Stephens has reported of his recent "reconstruction" heresies, been born again in the faith of Rebellion and goes for war against the "Northern exiles" until the "last arched foe expires."

ARMING THE SLAVES.—After a fierce debate in the rebel House of Congress, in arming the Slave, the following amendment to the bill was laid on the table, 50 to 23:

Provided, further, that in no event shall any portion of said slaves or free negroes so impressed have arms placed in their hands, or be mustered in the Confederate States service, or be used at any time to soldiers in said service.

This looks as if the majority were in favor of doing what this proposition says shall not be done.

FEARNAUD WOOD announced in Congress, Saturday, that peace was though he was, if the rebels refused to negotiate on the basis of the Union, he would prosecute the war, even to the extent of shelling a master himself. He is probably preparing to come out a war man.

The people of New York city, after a good many complaints over their greatly increased quota—11,000 instead of 4,000—have succeeded in getting twenty-five per cent of it deferred. They will thus have to furnish 10,000 men by the 15th of the present month.

WHAT are our soldiers at Madison about that they do not ratify the amendment of Congress, abolishing slavery? Wisconsin is one of the strongest anti-slavery States in the Union, and ought to be among the first to respond to such a great measure.

The *World* says that every member of the New York Senate has signed a petition to the President for the removal of Provost Marshal General Fry.

Hope "Mr. Lincoln" will do it.

GOVERNOR ANDREW, of Mass., is spoken of as a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury, but it is understood that the only position he would accept in the Cabinet is that of Attorney General.

The New York *Evening Post* says there are thousands of merchant clerks in that city, who look upon Gen. Fry's method of keeping accounts with mistrust and abomination.

There was a great meeting in Music Hall, Boston, on Saturday, to rejoice over the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. Gen. Butler was among the speakers.

It is understood that Governor Brantette will send a message to the Legislature recommending the Constitutional amendment, abolishing Slavery.

The New York *Daily News* sadly observes that no member of Congress who has been re-elected, voted against the Constitutional Amendment.

Among the masqueraders at a recent ball in New Haven, was a "man of straw," labeled "Peace Commissioner from Richmond."

VALUABLE HORSES.—Senator Sprague has bought the celebrated gray mare, "Dutch Girl" for \$10,000.

Gen. Grant has ordered all embalmers of the dead, to leave the Army of the Potomac.

The porcelain trade in Paris gives employment to 1,872 hands.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.

NUMBER 292.

State News.

The *Post du Lac* *Press* says the copper mine which was discovered a few miles from this city last summer and a couple of the original operators find themselves under bonds of \$4,000 to answer on a charge of fraud. We forbear all comment until the matter is investigated by the courts.—The *Elkhorn Independent* says a donation for Rev. Mr. Bowes (of Darien & Allen's Grove,) was held at the house of John Jeffers, Esq., Sharon, on Saturday last, when the door of the room where the company were assembled gave way, and all were precipitated into the cellar. There were about 70 persons present; one was dangerously injured, though several were seriously hurt. The stove with the fire in it burst the common lot.

The *Green Bay Advocate* speaks very encouragingly of the prospects of West Davenport. A new flax factory—a stove factory—a spoke and wagon factory—a ash door, blind and flooring factory—and a blast furnace, are among the enterprises now going forward. A woolen factory is talked of, to be constructed next spring.—The *Post du Lac Reporter* says last week Thursday a man who lives down on the western shore of the Lake came to town with a load of wood, got drunk over the proceeds of the sale, and at a late hour of the night started home. His horses took their own road until he was nearly out of the city on Scott street, when he turned them off the road and straddled a stump with the sleigh, where he was found next morning, with one hand frozen stiff. The hand is lost, and probably he will lose the arm. Moral: Let poor whisky alone, especially in cold weather.

THE REBEL PEACE COMMISSIONERS.—The history and personal character of the rebel Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, as well as his strenuous exertions to preserve the South from the folly and crime of secession, is well known to our readers. A. J. Campbell, of Alabama, formerly occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be remembered that just previous to the capture of Fort Sumter, Mr. Campbell appeared in Washington with Mr. Forsythe, of Mobile, Crawford, ex-member of Congress from Georgia, and Mr. Stephens, on a mission to obtain the peaceful separation of the South from the Union. Since the commencement of hostilities his name has not been prominently before the public. Mr. R. M. T. Hunter was formerly United States Senator from Virginia. He served a short time as rebel Secretary of State.

HOW GENERAL SHERMAN TALKS TO SAVANNAH REBELS.—A Savannah correspondent of the *Boston Traveler* says:—Speaking of subjugation, General Sherman has a very terse way of meeting this difficulty. To a proud lady who said to him, "General, you may conquer, but you cannot subjugate us," he instantly replied, "I don't want to subjugate you. I mean to kill you, the whole of you, if you don't stop this rebellion." To another, who wanted to know how long the war would last, he said: "Well, well," in his rapid earnest manner, "I don't know; perhaps six or eight years, and then twenty or twenty-five years of guerrilla warfare, long enough to destroy this whole generation, and then we'll begin anew." In this way he dashes their arrogance right and left, to the winds, and they leave his presence utterly confounded, and at least with due respect for the Yankee General.

DON'T WRITE POETRY.—Irenzeus who writes for the *Observer*, "under the trees," gives young rhymers a fragment of advice, thus:

If you cannot help it, if it sings in your head and will be heard, why then there is no other way but to put it upon paper and let it to the printer. But try to help it if you can. There are only two or three poets alive at any one time. A great poet makes and marks an age; and poor poets, fit for who think they are, are as plentiful as blackberries. Every hamlet has its poetaster. Oh! how much valuable white paper is spoiled by people who think they can write poetry and cannot. Rhymes are not poetry. You may make correct verse with faultless rhymes, and there is not a gleam of poetry in it. Poetry requires a peculiar faculty, the imagination; and you may have genius, sense and learning, and the power of expression, so as to write prose to rival Burke or Johnson, and after all may make yourself ridiculous by trying your hand at poetry.

THE DEATH OF THE GREAT ILLINOIS FARMER.—The *Bloomington Dispatch* elsewhere brings the news that Isaac Funk, of McLean county, is dead. He was a respected man of the prairies, with wealth of herds and homesteads that would have more than set up the patriarch of U2 in his best estate; with thirty thousand acres of the best farming land in Illinois, paying taxes on nearly two millions; a respected citizen, and a member of the State Senate, in which body he was a blue, pale and hearty hater and fighter of disloyalty and rebellion. And by a singular fatality, the wife who had shured his humble beginning and the shining success he had made his, followed him a few hours later to the tomb. Mr. Funk leaves a family of children to inherit his massive estate, which has, we learn, been tied about by all the chords of legal phrase, to prevent its being broken up. It will go down an undivided possession by the terms of the will.

General Scott deserves much praise for the manner in which he handled his division, being himself present all over the field washing every man of the enemy. We expect a great battle to-morrow, with more decisive results than were obtained to-day.

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The weather to-night is clear and cold, and is just suitable for a movement in this country.

W. D. Mcgregor.

REV. L. A. SAWYER has commenced an action against Rev. Rufus Ellis and Rev. Edmund H. Sears, for a libel published by them in the *Monthly Religious Magazine*.

The porcelain trade in Paris gives employment to 1,872 hands.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The War in Virginia!

The Richmond Campaign Opened

GRANT'S ARMY IN MOTION!

A Great Battle Expected To-Day

SOUTH OF PETERSBURG!

Interesting from Washington!

Military and Congressional News!

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW FLEET

FOR EUROPEAN SERVICE!

ADM'T Goldsborough to Command It

The Draft in New York City

Over 40,000 Enrolled Men Missing!

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS!

Arrest of Recruiting Officers!

THE GOLD MARKET, &c.,

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 5.—The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion and ere this dispatch reaches you the object intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting will not doubt be known by that time. At 3 o'clock this morning the 3rd corps proceeded by Gregg's cavalry, started on the road to Reams Station. No force of the enemy was met on the route, but the roads at various points were picketed by cavalry all of whom retreated as the column advanced. About noon the column reached Rorwitzer Creek over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed occupying several hours, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon the 3d Pa. cavalry under Maj. Ifes were sent out to make connections between them and the 2d corps.

The 2d and 3d divisions which had gone out on the Vaughn road as far as Hatchers Run to demonstrate in that direction, on reaching the run, the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the 2d corps, charged and took the line of rifle pits on the west side, losing but few men. They advanced about a mile across the Run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure. The 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, after crossing a short distance south of the Vaughn road, advanced southward, which poured a sharp volley into our midst, killing 2 it is said, and wounding several, besides a number of horses. A part of the 3d division of the 2d corps hero came to the support of the cavalry and drove the rebels off and soon after, a column under Maj. Ifes were sent out to make connections between them and the 2d corps.

ON THE QUESTION OF IMMEDIATE RETURN TO THE UNION, the people are divided. Some meetings in the interior have passed resolutions favoring such a step, but a majority favor delay until after the final battle, soon to be fought, between the consolidated forces of both sides, fearing, as one of their resolutions expresses it, "that prompt action for peace, under the present circumstances, would be an exhibition of undue haste and weakness on the part of Georgia at the expense of her honor."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Washington special says Admiral Goldsborough is in this city performing the organization of the fleet for European waters. It is expected its composition will be such as will be highly creditable to the country. It will be composed of some of our finest and largest frigates which the recent naval successes have released from duty and possibly iron-clads of the largest class may be added to it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Washington special says the President has a message on the late peace interview prepared, embracing the letter from Jeff Davis to Mr. Lincoln and one from Mr. Lincoln to Blair and other documents. The publication of the message will dispel any idea of a probable peace from this interview. The *Advertiser*'s special says this message will show that most of the statements concerning this interview have been false. The rebels never mentioned recognition, all they asked was an armistice pending negotiation, which was emphatically refused.

FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A Savannah letter of the 2d ult. says parties arriving from different points in the interior of Georgia state that a great reaction is taking place in the minds of the people, who now openly confess that the attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy is a failure, and that it is useless for Georgia to extend any more to this end.

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FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Gold has ruled somewhat higher but there is an indisposition to take any considerable amounts at present quotations. Expectations of news from Charleston, and rumors that Grant is making a movement south of the James, end to check confidence, though without putting down prices which ranged from 212 to 216.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Gold is quiet on Cape Fear River. The rebels are busily engaged in strengthening Fort Anderson. H. S. Foote, the rebel fugitive from the division, Col. Murphy, of the 69th New York, commanding the 2d brigade, was posted here with his right resting on a swamp, and was fully prepared for such a movement. There again the rebels suffered a severe loss as they attempted to break our line. They were finally forced to give it up, and soon after dark firing ceased, the rebels falling back to their works.

Our loss during the day was light, probably not over a hundred in all, although the exact number is not known. Col. Murphy was wounded in the knee severely while giving orders to his men, and his assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant McFarish, was mortally wounded. Lieut. Graham, of the 14th Conn., was wounded in the breast severely. Lieut. Bartlett, of the 14th Conn., was killed. The enemy's loss must have been very heavy as they repeatedly charged our lines, each time suffering severely. We took about twenty prisoners some of whom report having received orders in the morning to keep a sharp lookout as they believed our army was on the move.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.

MILWAUKEE CORRESPONDENCE.

From our special Correspondent.
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7, 1865.
Editors Gazette.—Your correspondent on the afternoon of the 4th inst. accompanied about sixty of the legislators of Wisconsin on a trip to Milwaukee to hear a lecture on "peculiar people," from the celebrated Mr. Gough. Before arriving at Milwaukee, it was announced that the Common Council and Chamber of Commerce had made arrangements to receive and convey the legislators, as the guests of the city, to the Newhall House, and when the depot was reached, the committees and a number of carriages were in waiting to receive them. On arriving at the Newhall, the legislative visitors were welcomed with appropriate remarks from Hon. H. L. Palmer, which were handsomely responded to by Gov. Lewis. These addresses were followed by a substantial dinner which all did full justice to. The visitors were then led to the new Music Hall, by Hon. DeWitt Davis, Vice-President of the Young Men's Association, who had made the arrangement for the intellectual entertainment of the guests, and was very prompt and successful in conducting it. On entering the hall, which is a very commodious and elegant one, built as all such buildings should be with a ground floor and gallery, a very inspiring scene was presented in an audience of about twenty-five hundred, who filling nearly every seat, gave a warm expression of welcome as the legislators entered.—I could take up some space in describing the beauties of the coloring, lighting and general completeness of this fine hall, but enough now to state that it is a credit to the city and to the just taste of its architect, Mr. Mix. After a powerful and characteristic address from Mr. Gough, Governor Lewis was called for and he appeared and responded in a few remarks.

The Governor and Treasurer Hastings, returned to Madison on Saturday morning, but Mr. Chandler, the President pro tem of the Senate, and Speaker Field, with a number of legislators, were induced to stay, and during the day were driven around the city and shown such objects of interest as the mammoth elevator, now nearly completed, and other enterprising institutions of the city, including the steam fire engines, which were brought out and worked.

In the afternoon the visitors were entertained to a sumptuous dinner at the Newhall, at which toasts relating to the legislature, city and State, were given by Mayor Kirby, H. L. Palmer, Col. Buttrick, Mr. Hadley and Judge Hubbell, responses being given by Speaker Field, President pro tem Chandler, Senator Webb and Messrs. Ross, Harley and Sat. Clark.

After this entertainment the visitors were taken to Bunker Mitchell's, where a time of great gaiety and good feeling was enjoyed.

I must not omit to mention that during the afternoon, the new *Sentinel* office building was inspected, and its front with the life-sized bust of Franklin and its many convenient offices, was duly admired. In the newly furnished sanctum, I was pleased to notice the likenesses of several of the former editors of the *Sentinel*, among which are those of the present publishers of the *Gazette*.

Speaker Field and several of the members left for Madison on Saturday evening, but some staid over till Monday, being in the meantime, attentively and courteously cared for.

All left feeling that they had been handsomely and satisfactorily entertained by the prompt committees representing the citizens. Your correspondent particularly noticed that the legislators bore themselves steadily throughout the trying and profuse hospitalities. But it struck me as singular, to say the least, that the subject of Gough's lecture on Monday evening was changed from "Orators and Oratory" to "Temperance." Some ill-tempered people may say that this was owing to the doings of the legislature while in Milwaukee, but I say "evil to those who evil think."

Not much will be done in the legislature during the present week as the committees are out inspecting the charitable institutions of the State. No more at present from YANKEE THISTLE.

MR. CORRIN, ("Carleton") of the Boston *Journal*, writes from Savannah, that there are there a very few persons who have been silent losers of the Union from the beginning of the rebellion; there are others who have been, and still are bitter secessionists; other secessionists still unwillingly give up their cause as lost. Lamar, the imported "slaves" who lately took the oath of allegiance is a bitter rebel at heart, and just before the capture of the place sent \$200,000 in specie to Charleston for safe keeping. The majority of the people are, however, glad to escape the further operation of the rebel conscription. The writer says that the many Northern men who have gone to Savannah, expecting to make money, will be woefully disappointed. There is nothing in the city except cotton and rice, the former of which belongs to the United States, and the latter to the city government. The people have no money except Confederate scrip, and the plantations have been given by General Sherman to the negroes.

The Lake Erie pirate, Burley, who has been on trial at Toronto, was delivered to our authorities at Suspension Bridge, on Thursday, and has arrived at Detroit, where he is now in jail awaiting trial.

Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN in New York, attended by Colonel James Grant Wilson, Robert is going into the army as an aid to General Grant.

ERIN BURNETT, "the learned blacksmith" is the United States Consul at Birmingham, England.

Why Countries Recover Rapidly from the Devastations of War.

This perpetual consumption and reproduction of capital affords the explanation of what has so often excited wonder, the great rapidity with which countries recover from a state of devastation; the disappearance, in a short time, of all traces of the miseries done by earthquakes, floods, hurricanes and the ravages of war. An enemy lays waste a country by fire and sword, and destroys or carries away nearly all the movable wealth existing in it; all the inhabitants ruined, and yet, in a few years after, everything is much as it was before.

This is *medicinal nature* has been a subject of much astonishment or has been cited to exemplify the wonderful strength of the principle of saving, which can repair such enormous losses in such a brief interval. There is nothing at all wonderful in the matter. What the enemy have destroyed would have been destroyed in a little while by the inhabitants themselves; the wealth which they rapidly reproduced, would have needed to be reproduced, and would have been reproduced in any case, and probably in a short time.

Nothing is changed except that during the reproduction they have not now the advantage of consuming what had been produced previously. The possibility of a rapid repair of their disaster mainly depends on whether the country has been depopulated. If its effective population have not been extirpated at the time, and are not starved afterwards, then, with the same skill and knowledge which they had before, with their land and its permanent improvements undestroyed, and the more durable buildings unimpaired, or only partially injured, they have nearly all the requisites for their former pursuit of production.

If there is as much of food left to them, or of valuables to buy food, as enables them in a short time to raise as great a product and acquired collectively great wealth and as great a capital as before, by the mere continuance of that ordinary amount of exertion which they are accustomed to employ in their occupations. Nor does this excuse any strength in the principle of saving, in the popular sense of the term, since what takes place is not intentional abstention, but involuntary privation.—*Mills' Political Economy.*

Oil on the Brain.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Parkersburg, Va., gives the following description of the oil-preparing mania in that locality:

If you want to be bored come to this region. Here's the place where you bore and get bored. It's nothing but oil from morning till night—oil on paper—boiled oil—people talk, write, sleep and smoke oil. A man has had his oil to Charleston.

Twenty-six miles from Slabside's oil spring.

What time does the stainer leave for Wheeling?

"Just as soon as Slocom's oil is loaded."

"What was the fight about yesterday?" "Oil."

Jenkins married an oil well yesterday or just as good—married Miss Saffkins, whose father struck "oil" a few days ago. Saffkins hadn't time to go to his wife's funeral last Tuesday—his "oil" would run over.

Preachers preach about oil being poured upon the troubled waters, and say this is the very spot where the oil for that occasion came from.

I slept on four barrels of oil last night—very full. The entire country looks greasy, people have oily tongues, and your oil factory nerves are strongly impressed with the terrible stench. Everybody has territory for sale, and there are plenty of "fools and their money" who anticipate the realization of the Baron Munchausen stories that are afloat.

Every sharper has a map of the region, and can tell a stranger exactly where the oil spot is—he has been there—knows the place, but is short of funds, and no personal interest in the matter—not he indeed. But in a mere matter of friendship advise you to buy there, and then do what he is doing—bore, and oil must come.

Men seem crazy, victims are plenty. Seeking to become suddenly rich, many a tolerably well-to-do, over-sanguine individual goes his pig and loses all he has, and sneaks off; a few strike oil and become millionaires, but not one in a hundred but gets their fingers terribly burned.

The Vermont Record tells a good story of an innocent old lady, who never before had "rid on a railroad," who was passenger on one of the Vermont railroads at the time of a recent collision, when a freight train collided with a passenger train, smashing one of the cars, killing several passengers and upsetting things generally. As soon as he could collect his scattered sense, the conductor went in search of the venerable dame, when he found sitting solitary and alone in the car, (the other passengers having sought other forms) with a very placid expression upon her countenance, notwithstanding she had made a complete summersault over the seat in front, and her handbag and bundle had gone innumerabley down the passage way.

"Are you hurt?" inquired the conductor. "Hurt! why?" said the old lady. "We have just been run into by a freight train, two or three passengers were killed, and several others severely wounded." "La, me!" I didn't know that was the way you always stopped."

An ingenious calculator in New York has averaged the income returns in some of the wars of that city, and sums up the result in the statement that "the annual profits of our bankers are from twenty-five to one hundred thousand dollars. Our lawyers receive, in fees, from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. The importers range from six to sixty thousand. The jobbers from five to forty thousand, while the retailers are content with incomes which vary from three to thirty thousand annually. Physicians report some incomes as high as fifteen thousand dollars, running down to fifteen hundred and two thousand dollars."

Two people realize the immense amount of wealth now being literally drawn from the bowels of the earth and added to the resources of our country. "It is estimated that the oil product of Venango County, Pa., is at least 10,000 barrels daily. This at the average price of ten dollars at the wells, which is a low average, will give one hundred thousand dollars a day, or over thirty-one million dollars a year. The number of wells on Oil Creek, in July, 1862, was seven hundred; at the present time the number of wells down and going down in the country, is estimated between three and four thousand."

First Off. DISCOVERY.—It is related of Jonah that when he took up quarters in the whale's belly, he wrote home to his father to come down immediately as he had discovered a *splendid* *awing* for the oil business. The next day he telegraphed the old gentleman as follows: "Father, don't come. I'm *budged* *sucked* in. Plenty of oil, but no market!" This is the first of *fi-ah* account that profane historians give us of the oil business.

KANSAS is declared out of the draft. She has raised her full quota under all the calls.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

Mr. M. A. JOHNSON has removed to Rockford & Newell Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will occupy his friends and relatives in his department of literary, & other business.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DISEASES arising from specific causes, in both sexes,—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—soint in seal-and-letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Saturday evening.

HAIR DYE & HAIR DYE.

Bethel's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmon—Instantaneous and reliable—produces a splendid Black or Natural Brown—removes the ill effects of old Dye, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The patent is assigned, W. A. Dethorne, 51 Broadway, New York.

A CARE TO INVALIDS.

Contemplative sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung Ailments, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

WILMINGTON, Bkng Co. New York, Saturday evening.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

Dr. BUCHANAN'S Specific Pills cure in less than forty days, the severest cases of Nervousness, Impaired Proportion, Decay, Standard Weakness, Insanity, and all Gastro, Sexual and Nervous Ailments, or those from what we produce. Price One Dollar per box, sent post paid, by mail, on receipt of an order. One box will perfect two cure in one month.

JAMES S. BUTLER,

General Agent, 17 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, which is made from the best choice materials, is mild and gentle in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial to the action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Retailers.

LADIES FOR THE PILSES.

It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an efficient cure for the truly *deadly* Disease. Dr. J. H. Lillard, of 181 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering, that he has a most valuable quantity of Dr. Strickland's Specific Remedy, which effected a remarkable cure, and is to be had with all who are in need of this splendid preparation. Price one dollar per box.

Please receive a postpaid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSIAH T. INMAN, Staten Island, N. Y.

W. H. COX, General Agent for Wisconsin.

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CUTE JARIA.

A SOFT, SATISFACTION FOR THE BRAIN.—For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. A Rapid Preparation, holding in solution a large percentage of the Protoplasm of Calceus. It has been carefully tested by some of the most eminent and distinguished Medical Professors, who have examined our formula, and adopted it in practice. It is free from the objection that attach to the use of elixirs and other mercurial preparations, and acts directly, and promptly, upon the cause of disease, and this, by using this medicine, a simple cure, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

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A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

Salvation here or, shun hopeless of "Bachus," "Tonic Bitter," "Saponaria," "Narcissus," Antidote," &c. &c. As and after you are satisfied with the result, and one box of old Doctor Buchan's English Specific Pills, and be restored to health and vigorous health.

Great numbers have been already cured by this wonderful remedy. Presented by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparation, and using this medicine, a simple cure, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

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PUBLISHED DAILY IN JANESVILLE BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS.
BY THOMSON & ROBERTS
At terms of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows: Cash
In Advance:
THE CITY, by carriers, per week..... 10 00
1000 FEET, per month..... 20 00
1000 FEET, per year..... 200 00
1000 FEET, per six months..... 100 00
1000 FEET, per three months..... 50 00
1000 FEET, per month..... 25 00
1000 FEET, per week..... 10 00
W. R. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

The News.

Grant's army is again in motion. The dispatches give a brief synopsis of yesterday's doings, and sharpen the public appetite for more. Mr. Lincoln failing to make peace by throwing tufts of grass at the rebels, the heroic Lieutenant General proposes to try what virtue there is in shot and shell. A great battle will probably be fought in a few days, or it may be going on while we write. Manifestly, Grant does not intend to allow Lee to send troops south to interrupt Sherman's career in South Carolina. He will give Lee plenty of work at home.

MOVEMENT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.—The *Missouri Democrat* says: "It is no longer a military secret that the 23d Army Corps (Gen. Schofield's) has been transferred from Clifton, on the Upper Tennessee, to City Point, with Grant. The fact that this vast army, estimated at 20,000, with all its arms, munition and equipment (including artillery and eight hundred horses,) has been transported some fifteen hundred miles by river and rail, and across mountains, in mid winter, within the short space of two days, without accident, is certainly both fortunate and remarkable."

An officer who accompanied the expedition, in writing to a friend in this city, says: "No suchfeat has been performed during the war, or before it, of moving such an army that distance in so short a time, and that without accident."

The Raleigh, N. C. *Confederate* is hopeful. It has conversed with a "reliable gentleman" just returned from Richmond, who reports the most encouraging state of public and private feeling, represents the rebel cause as flushed with very light, Jeff Davis the very idol of the people, and everything in general and particular altogether lovely. He also conveys the gratifying assurance that, II. Stephens has repented of his recent "reconstruction" heresies, been born again in the faith of Rebellion and goes for war against the "Northern scolds" until the "last armed foe expires."

ARMING THE SLAVES.—After a fierce debate in the rebel House of Congress, on arming the slaves, the following amendment to the bill was laid on the table, 50 to 23:

Provided, further, that in no event shall any portion of said slaves or free negroes be impressed into arms placed in their hands, or be quartered in the Confederate States service, or be used at any time as soldiers in said service.

This looks as if the majority were in favor of doing what this proposition says, shall not be done.

FERNAND WOOD announced in Congress, Saturday, that peace may though be won, if the rebels refused to negotiate on the basis of the Union, he would prosecute the war, even to the extent of shelling a masked himself. He is probably preparing to come out a war man.

The people of New York city, after a good many complaints over their greatly increased quota—1,000 instead of 4,000—have succeeded in getting twenty-five per cent. of it deferred. They will thus have to furnish 16,000 men by the 15th of the present month.

WHAT are our men at Madison about that they do not ratify the amendment of Congress, abolishing slavery? Wisconsin is one of the strongest anti-slavery States in the Union, and ought to be among the first to respond to such a great measure.

The *World* says that every member of the New York Senate has signed a petition to the President for the removal of Post-Marshal General Fry.

Hope "M is a Linkon" will do it.

GOVERNOR ANDREW, of Mass., is spoken of as a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury, but it is understood that the only position he would accept is the Cabinet is that of Attorney General.

The New York *Evening Post* says there are thousands of merchant's clerks in that city, who look upon Gen. Fry's method of keeping accounts with mistrust and amazement.

There was a great meeting in Music Hall, Boston, on Saturday, to rejoice over the passage of the Constitutional Amendment. Gen. Butler was among the speakers.

It is understood that Governor Bramlette will send a message to the Legislature recommending the Constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery.

The New York *Daily News* sadly observes that no member of Congress who has been re-elected voted against the Constitutional Amendment.

AMONG the masqueraders at a recent ball in New Haven, was "man of straw," labeled "Peace Commissioner" from Richmond.

VALUABLE HORSE.—Senator Sprague has bought the celebrated gray mare, "Dutch Girl" for \$10,000.

Gen. Grant has ordered all embalmers of the dead, to leave the Army of the Potowmack.

TAX porcelain trade in Paris gives employment to 1,572 hands.

REV. L. A. SAWYER has commenced an action against Rev. Rufus Ellis and Rev. Edmund H. Sears, for a libel published by them in the *Monthly Religious Magazine*.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1865.

NUMBER 292.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

The War in Virginia!

The Richmond Campaign Opened

GRANT'S ARMY IN MOTION!

A Great Battle Expected To-Day

SOUTH OF PETERSBURG!

Interesting from Washington!

Military and Congressional News!

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW FLEET!

FOR EUROPEAN SERVICE!

Adm'l Goldsborough to Command It.

The Draft in New York City!

Over 40,000 Enrolled Men Missing!

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS!

Arrest of Recruiting Officers!

THE GOLD MARKET, &c.!

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Feb. 5.—The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion and ere this dispatch reaches you the object intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting will no doubt be known by that time.

At 3 o'clock this morning the 5th corps proceeded by Gregg's cavalry, started on the road to Reams Station.

No force of the enemy was met on the route, but the roads at various points were picketed by cavalry all of whom retreated as the column advanced.

About noon the column reached Runkert Creek over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed occupying several hours, and about 3 o'clock this afternoon the 3d Pa. cavalry under Maj. Hess were sent out to make connections between them and the 2d corps.

The 2d and 3d division which had gone out on the Vaughn road as far as Hatchet Run to demonstrate in that direction, on reaching the run, the 1st brigade of the 3d division of the 2d corps, charged and took the line of rifle pits on the west side, losing but few men.

They advanced about a mile across the Run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. Here a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure.

The 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, after crossing a short distance south of the Vaughn road, advanced southward, and soon met a small force in ambush,

which poured a sharp volley into our midst, killing 2 it is said, and wounding several, besides a number of horses.

A part of the 3d division of the 2d corps came to the support of the cavalry and drove the rebels off and soon after, a connection with the 2d corps was reported made.

Up to this time, very little fighting had taken place, the 5th corps being scarcely engaged at all.

The 2d division of the 2d corps, under Gen. Smith, before reaching Hutchins' Run, turned to the right and advanced in a northwesterly direction towards Armstrong's Mill, but before going more than

three quarters of a mile, the enemy were discovered in strong position and in considerable force.

Four divisions of Gen. Sherman's army are reported in the vicinity.

Speaking of subjugation, General Sherman has a very terse way of meeting this difficulty.

To a proud lady who said to him, "General, you may conquer, but you cannot subjugate us," he instantly replied, "I don't want to subjugate you. I mean to kill you, the whole of you, if you don't stop this rebellion."

To another, who wanted to know how long the war would last, he said: "Well, well," in his rapid earnest manner, "I don't know; perhaps six or eight years, and then twenty or twenty-five years of guerrilla warfare, long enough to destroy this whole generation, and then we'll begin anew."

In this he dashes their arrogance right and left, to the winds, and they leave his presence utterly confounded, and at least with due respect for the Yankee General.

DON'T WRITE POETRY.—Irreverent who writes for the *Observer*, "under the tree," gives young rhymers a fragment of advice, thus:

If you cannot help it, if it sings in your head and will be heard, why then there is no other way but to put it upon paper and send it to the printer. But try to help if you can. There are only two or three left alive at any one time. A great poet makes and marks an age; and poor poets, if those who think they are so, are as pleasant as blackberries. Every haunt has its poasterer. Oh! how much valuable white paper is spoiled by people who think they can write poetry and cannot. Rhymes are not poetry. You may make correct verse with faultless rhymes, and there is not a gleam of poetry in it. Poetry requires a peculiar faculty, the imagination; and you may have genius, sense and learning, and the power of expression, so as to write pro or rival Burke or Johnson, and after all may make yourself ridiculous by trying your hand at poetry. Write prose.

THE DEATH IN THE GREAT ILLINOIS FARMER.—The Bloomington dispatch elsewhere brings the news that Isaac Funk, of McLean county, is dead. He was a representative man of the prairies, with wealth of herds and homesteads that would have more than set up the patriarch of U. in his best estate; with thirty thousand acres of the best farming land in Illinois; paying taxes on nearly two millions; a respected citizen, and a member of the State Senate, in which body he was a bluf, hale and hearty hater and fighter of disloyalty and rebellion. And by a singular fatality, the wife who had shared his humble beginning and the shining success he had made him, followed him a few hours later to the tomb. Mr. Funk leaves a family of children to inherit his massive estate, which we have learned, been fed about by all the chords of legal phrase to prevent its being broken up. It will go down an undivided possession by the terms of the will.

CAMP DOUGLAS PRISONERS.—The Chicago *Journal* says that orders have been received by the military authorities at Camp Douglas, for the immediate exchange of three thousand of the rebel prisoners there confined.

REV. L. A. SAWYER has commenced an action against Rev. Rufus Ellis and Rev. Edmund H. Sears, for a libel published by them in the *Monthly Religious Magazine*.

The *Times*' City Point correspondent of the 6th corps, says of the movement south of Petersburg: The result is however that our force came up with a large train of men, which he himself present all over the field watching every move of the enemy. We expect a great battle to-morrow, with more decisive results than were obtained to-day.

The weather to-night is clear and cold, and is just suitable for a movement in this country.

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